

*Kigelkeia* Raf., 1838 = *Kigelia* DC., 1845 (20).

*Lobonis* Raf., 1838 = *Sererea* Raf., 1838 = *Pithecoctenium* Mart., 1840 (30).

*Pongelia* Raf., 1838 = *Dolichandrone* Fenzl, 1862 (20).

*Potamoxyton* Raf., 1838 = *Couralia* Splitg., 1841 (3).

OROBANCHACEAE:

*Thalesia* Raf., 1818 = *Aphyllon* Torr. & Gray, 1848 (15) = *Orobanche* Linn.,  
*sensu lat.*

ACANTHACEAE:

*Crateola* Raf., 1838 = *Oplonia* Raf., 1838 = *Anthacanthus* Nees, 1847 (15).

*Idanthisa* Raf., 1840 = *Anisacanthus* Nees, 1842 (18).

*Upudalia* Raf., 1838 = *Daedalacanthus* T. Anders., 1864 (20).

RUBIACEAE:

*Bubalina* Raf., 1820 = *Burchellia* R. Br., 1820 (1).

COMPOSITAE:

*Ptilepeda* Raf., 1818 = *Tetraneuris* Greene, 1898 (35) = *Actinea* Juss., 1803,  
*sensu lat.*

A FEW NEW NOMENCLATORIAL CHANGES

In my forthcoming *Index Rafinesquianus* I have deliberately proposed no nomenclatorial changes. Although a glance at the tabulation above will reveal many cases where Rafinesque's generic proposals antedate currently used names of numerous other authors, I do not, in this paper or in the *Index Rafinesquianus*, advocate the wholesale acceptance of these early published names, although on the basis of strict priority they could be accepted. I mention above how very little this late discovery of an extraordinary large number of unlisted but validly published generic names and binomials affect nomenclature, and suggest that certain types of Rafinesque's generic names be officially rejected in favor of the currently used ones. I do not believe that all of them should be eliminated, but would rather base the selection on genera with a fairly large number of known species, and those in which economic or ornamental plants are involved. I suspect that a really critical study of the numerous cases included in the manuscript *Index Rafinesquianus* would indicate a certain number of additional cases where adjustments in species names are called for on the basis of the rule of priority or because of the homonym rule; I am convinced, however, that this number will not prove to be a very high one. This, considering the relatively early date of Rafinesque's published proposals, none later than 1840, is rather extraordinary. The very few cases where I am convinced that changes are called for are:

ARACEAE

*Pothos chinensis* (Raf.) comb. nov.

*Tapanava chinensis* Raf. Fl. Tellur. 4: 14. 1836 [1837].

*Pothos scandens* sensu Lindl. Bot. Reg. 16: *pl.* 1337. 1830; Benth. Fl. Hongk. 344. 1861, non Linn.

*Pothos seemannii* Schott, Bonplandia 5: 45. 1857, Aroid. 22. *pl.* 43. 1860; Engl. in DC. Monog. Phan. 2: 83. 1879, Pflanzenr. 21 (IV. 23B): 29. *fig.* 12. 1905.

Rafinesque's species was based entirely on Lindley's description and plate illustrating what the latter erroneously thought to be *Pothos scandens*

as cited above in the synonymy, the reference being "Pothos scandens bot. mag. 1337." The species is rather common in southeastern China extending to Formosa, and to the provinces of Szechuan and Hupeh.

#### ORCHIDACEAE

*Phaius woodfordii* (Hook.) comb. nov.

*Bletia woodfordii* Hook. Bot. Mag. 54: pl. 2719. 1827.

*Phaius maculatus* Lindl. in Wall. List. no. 3748. 1830, *nom. nud.*, Gen. Sp. Orch. 127. 1830-40; Hook. Bot. Mag. 68: pl. 3960. 1842; Hook.f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 817. 1890, 6: 192. 1890, cum. syn.

*Hecabe lutea* Raf. Fl. Tellur. 4: 44. 1836 [1838].

The first published description of this species is apparently that of Hooker in 1827. This, with its accompanying colored plate was based on specimens cultivated in England, received from Trinidad, it having been introduced into Trinidad from Asia. It was soon considered by various other authors and several colored plates appeared, such as that of Loddiges in 1832 and of Reichenbach in 1834, and others. Three colored plates of *Bletia woodfordii* Hook. are listed and eleven of *Phaius maculatus* Lindl. The indicated range is tropical Himalaya (Nepal, Sikkim), Khasia Mountains, China and Japan.

#### URTICACEAE

*Pellionia pellucida* (Raf.) comb. nov.

*Nirwamia pellucida* Raf. Sylva Tellur. 35. 1838.

*Frutex urticae foliis et facie . . . Niwami.* Thunb. Fl. Jap. 367. 1784; cf. Nakai, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 41: 515. 1927, *in nota*.

*Boehmeria \*decumbens* Thunb. ex Nakai l.c., *nom. in nota*.

*Pellionia scabra* Benth. Fl. Hongk. 330. 1861; Wedd. in DC. Prodr. 16(1): 166. 1869.

Rafinesque's description of the genus *Nirwamia*, with a single species *N. pellucida* Raf., was based entirely on Thunberg's ample description, the generic name derived from one of the cited Japanese names, *niwami*. Nakai, who has examined Thunberg's actual specimen is the authority for its identity with *Pellionia scabra* Benth. It is not, as Hemsley thought, the same as *Villebrunnea frutescens* Blume = *V. fruticosa* (Gaudich.) Nakai. The species is known from southern Japan to Formosa, Hongkong, Kwangtung and westward to Yunnan.

#### RANUNCULACEAE

*Caltha auriculata* (Raf.) comb. nov.

*Psychrophila auriculata* Raf. Atl. Jour. 1: 144. 1832.

*Caltha sagittata* sensu Torr. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 2: 164. 1826, non Cav.

*Caltha leptosepala* DC. var. *rotundifolia* E. Huth, Helios 9: 68. 1891.

*Caltha rotundifolia* Greene, Pittonia 4: 80. 1899; Rydb. Fl. Rocky Mts. ed. 2, 303. 1922 [1923].

*Caltha chionophila* Greene, l.c.

Torrey's description is ample, and that of Rafinesque is based entirely on it. The species extends from Wyoming to Utah and New Mexico. I accept Rydberg's reduction of *Caltha chionophila* Greene.